

ARMS AND MUNITIONS  
NOW BE TAKEN TO JUAREZ

Permit all merchandise, including arms and munitions of war, to pass through your customs house in the usual course of commerce. The fact that the control of arms has changed does not affect the duty of the government in regard to the commercial transactions, and the insurgents, of course, could not be permitted to use El Paso as a base of operations from which to equip and arm their forces.

This telegram came today to United States customs collector A. L. Sharpe from Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury.

This message, throwing open the port of El Paso to the insurgent cause, was received Friday morning by collector of customs A. L. Sharpe, who immediately notified Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the forces on the border and at the bridges.

This opens the El Paso port for the transactions of all business with the port of Juarez, including the transportation of arms and munitions of war, a thing that has been prohibited until this message was received.

J. P. Curtis, assistant secretary of the treasury, wrote a more elaborate opinion on the duty of the United States government, for the information of the collector at this port. The assistant secretary held that no rule of international law nor of the government's so-called neutrality statutes is violated by permitting munitions of war to pass the port. He held that

the insurgent party may not establish storehouses or depots on the American side for equipping their army, but, he said, international law holds the neutral country innocent in so doing until the transactions become a part of a military operation against a friendly government.

The mere sale to Mexicans, whether federal or insurgent, and the delivery across the river, is not a violation of international law or neutrality statute," the assistant secretary held, "unless the guns and ammunition are presented to you under conditions showing that their transportation is within the inhibition of the law, allow them to pass as a subject of legitimate commerce."

GOOD ORDER  
IN GUANAJUATO

Very Few Disturbances, No Foreigners Molested, the Prisoners Held in Jail.

SMELTER IS NOT  
INTERFERED WITH

Cananea, Son. Mexico, May 19.—Now that the rebels have taken the city, instituting a provisional government, and thoroughly policed the city, the population is again peacefully engaged in following its various pursuits as before the city was evacuated by the federalists.

The city has been turned over by the military to the civil government, and the new officials are busily engaged in straightening out the affairs of the city. A number of clerks who formerly worked in various offices at the city hall did not leave when the federalists evacuated, and these are now again working at their old posts under the new government.

**Good Order Maintained.**

It is nothing short of wonderful the way the revolutionists have conducted themselves. Not an overt act was committed against any foreigner, and no foreign property, the rebels respecting their rights. True, some of the former federal sympathizers were subject to losses at the hands of the rebels, but that was to be expected. On several occasions quantities of arms, ammunition, machetes, etc., were found in buildings formerly occupied by federalists and in homes of men who were federal sympathizers. These were appropriated by the insurgents.

A number of federalists were subjected to fines, which they paid, but they were subjected to no abuse. It can be said with certainty that many of the federal sympathizers considered themselves being dealt with in an unoppressive manner.

**Rebels Secure Supplies.**

The revolutionists have appropriated a large number of horses and saddles and other useful things from their former enemies, besides receiving a large quantity of supplies from friends of their cause, together with a number of horses, saddles, blankets, guns, ammunition, etc.

Since the hour the revolutionists entered the city, the Mexican people have appeared happy and contented. Every night some sort of an entertainment is given for their benefit, and a large quantity of money has been raised for them. A large sum has also been raised by popular subscription.

**Prisoners Not Released.**

One favorable action by the revolutionists is that of not releasing the prisoners from the jail. When they took charge of the jail, there were a number of murderers confined and many

(Continued on Page Two.)

WICKERSHAM SUES  
THE LUMBER TRUST

New York, N. Y., May 19.—Sweeping charges of a gigantic conspiracy to maintain high prices, to blacklist the trade and to violate generally the Sherman anti-trust law, are made in a government suit filed by attorney general Wickersham in the United States court here today against the so-called lumber trust.

**IS THE FIRST SUIT.**

This is the government's first anti-trust suit conforming to the supreme court's Standard Oil decision, in that it alleges "restraint" and "unreasonable restraint" of the consumer and the manufacturer. It is the evident intention of the plea to confine the charge largely to that feature.

Small stress is placed upon the restraint by the conspirators themselves. It has taken the government officials more than a year to gather the evidence on which to base this suit.

**TEN ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED.**

Ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants in this suit, which may be the first of several planned by the department of justice against combinations of retailers in staple commodities and the necessities of life to prevent the ultimate consumer from buying anywhere except from local retailers.

**IS SENATORIAL SUIT.**

The government suit is replete with sensational allegations and it is asserted that the builders or consumers of lumber the country over are at the mercy of the so-called trust.

The suit filed today is against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association, which is the central body

WILL VOTE ON  
STATEHOOD  
TUESDAY

Floor Leaders Had Hoped For a Vote on the Measure on Friday.

NATIONAL DEFENCE  
BILL IS DISCUSSED

Washington, D. C., May 19.—The desire of so many members to speak on the joint statehood resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico caused Democratic leaders to change their plans for ending debate and rushing the bill to passage today, and the discussion will continue until next Tuesday.

Floor leaders of the majority had hoped to pass the bill before today's adjournment, but it was not deemed wise to cut off debate as long as so many members on each side had prepared argument which they wished to deliver.

Accordingly an agreement was attained by representative Flood to continue the debate until next Tuesday, when the resolution will be called up for passage. The senate was not in session today.

**"Usurpation of Power."**

"It was a usurpation of power on the part of the supreme court of the United States to put the word reasonable into the anti-trust law after congress refused to so amend the law," declared representative Booher of Missouri, in the house today discussing the New Mexico and Arizona statehood resolution.

He said he did not want to criticize the court but he agreed with Justice Harlan and he had a right to express his individual opinion. Asked whether he could favor the recall of the three Democratic judges who joined in the opinion if the power to recall applied to the supreme court, Mr. Booher said he would not, as he trusted the wisdom of these men to correct a mistake as soon as they had the opportunity.

**Defence Bill Discussed.**

The proposed council of national defence, the establishment of which is provided for in a bill introduced by Hobson, of Alabama, was under discussion today before the house committee on naval affairs.

Military leaders and officials favor the proposition. The council would consist of the secretary of war, as president, the secretary of the navy, chairman of the senate and house committee on appropriations, foreign relations, military and naval affairs, the chief of the general staff of the army, and the presidents of war and navy colleges.

The chief function of the council would be to determine a general policy of national defence.

**Opposed Amendments.**

Taft is opposed to amendments to the reciprocity agreement, no matter who

(Continued on Page Two.)

JUAREZ WILL  
GET MAIL  
MATTER

Postmaster J. A. Smith Instructed to Deliver Mail to the Insurrectos.

CASAS GRANDES TO  
RECEIVE MAIL, TOO

Mail is to be delivered to the insurgent officials in Juarez from El Paso the same as was done to the federal officials prior to the evacuation of the town.

Postmaster J. A. Smith has received instructions from Washington to deliver the mail to the insurgent officials in Juarez and to take their receipt for it. All mail addressed to the federal officials of the Mexican government, including the customs house employees, the officers of the army, the frontier guards and all other actual employees of the Mexican federal government is to be delivered to the Mexican consul. A list of these names is to be furnished the postoffice by Mexican consul Torres, and their mail will be sorted before it is sent to Juarez.

Manuel Urquidí, who has been appointed by secretary of the interior Federico Gonzales Garza, will receipt for the mail delivered in Juarez, and the distribution of the mail for the residents of Juarez and the insurgent army in Juarez.

The mail for Casas Grandes and other settlements in Chihuahua is to be given in charge of provisional governor Abram Gonzales, who will arrange for its transportation over the Mexican North Western, and the Mexican National roads as soon as they are open. Permission for the disposal of mail in this way was given the postmaster Friday by the postoffice department, second assistant postmaster general Stewart forwarding the authority by wire.

**AMERICAN GOES INTO  
TROUBLE OVER SWORD**

T. B. Grace, an El Paso traveling man, bought a federal officer's sword the other day. He was showing it to some friends in the lobby of the Sheldon this morning when a feminine cyclone swooped down upon him and demanded the stick. Grace refused to give up the sword, which the American woman declared belonged to the widow of Col. Tamborel. Finally Grace agreed to give up the sword if the colonel's widow would identify it. But Mrs. Tamborel found that it was not her husband's sword after all, and the matter was dropped. Grace kept the sword.

is their sponsor. The president looks with disfavor on the proposed amendment of senators Root and Lodge, two of his personal friends and close advisors. Mr. Taft believes the agreement should go through congress as it was introduced. He will make his fight along that line no matter what Republican leaders attempt to do.

**ELLA WHEELER WILCOX AND  
ADAH PATTERSON**

Will contribute their usual breezy articles; Miss Patterson on "What a Woman Thinks," and Miss Wilcox on "A Buddhist Nun."

"The Gentle Woman" will write on "The Girl Debutante" and La Reine Helen Baker on "How to See Britain in Ten Days."

These are only a few of the features of the Greater Herald for store for the readers tomorrow. ALL the Mexican news, all the news of the world on the Herald's private leased Associated Press wire; pictures of war scenes in Mexico, the two pages of color comics and everything that makes The Herald the best paper in a radius of a million square miles, will appear, as usual.

**Alfred Henry Lewis**

Writes 'On the Chances For Peace and Trouble'

(Continued on page two.)

COMING OF MADERO  
SURPRISE IN MEXICO

But Arrangements Will Be Made to Take Care of Him and Protect Him, the Officials Say—Gen. Diaz Is Improving—Leader of Looters at Pachuca Is Executed by the Rebels.

Mexico City, Mex., May 19.—The news that Francisco I. Madero, jr., is to come so soon to the capital was received with great interest. Foreign minister de la Barra appeared surprised, but said he would facilitate Madero's arrival by any further agreements that might be necessary pending the visit.

The coming of Madero is accepted here as meaning that the armistice will be continued as a permanent peace pact basis, the terms of which will be announced by the government officials prior to the evacuation of the town.

**No Plot to Harm Madero.**

Government officials discredit the report of a plot to attempt the life of Francisco I. Madero, jr., on his arrival in this city. They say the rebel leader will be treated with every courtesy. The general opinion is that if any attempt should be made against Madero's life or liberty the first move would be a signal for a general uprising and the immediate march of the federal army against the capital.

Rumor attributed the alleged plot to opposition in the army to Madero's proposal of Gen. Gonzales Y. Salas for minister of war in the provisional government.

**Rebel Disturbances.**

Advices from Pachuca today state Delgado Medrano, leader of the mob that pillaged the town, was executed in the plaza at 6 o'clock last night. The revolutionists were almost identical with those demanded by Madero.

In addition, the leaders of this party should have an advantage through their ability to appeal to voters on the basis of religion, nine-tenths of the population being Catholic.

**Stealing Madero's Thunder.**

The Independent Democratic party has issued a draft of its platform which contains planks that are similar to those of Madero.

It promotes a not men of great prominence. They have not fought for the right to choose the country's officers, like Madero. Otherwise there appears to be little difference between the Independent Democratic party and the Progressives.

Thus the issue becomes personal between the followers of Madero and adherents of the church.

THREATS ON HIS LIFE  
DO NOT PREVENT TRIP

Will Have No Effect on His Action, He Declares—Received Message From Diaz Assuring Him of Mexican President's Intention to Retire—Details of Trip to Be Arranged Today.

Juarez, Mexico, May 19.—"I am go-assurances to Mr. Madero of his intention to retire.

"The other points can be settled by you and Judge Carbajal," the message added.

The message made a deep impression about revolutionary headquarters. Whatever skepticism had existed as to the real intentions of president Diaz apparently disappeared when the fact of this direct communication and its nature became known, and a feeling was shown that Mexico, their beloved country, torn and devastated by the long struggle, would at last know peace.

**Brasill and Obregon Leave.**

The firm of Brasill and Obregon, dealers in peace, has disappeared from El Paso. The original peace delegates have done their work, so they appear to think, and last night departed for Mexico City by way of Laredo.

Their departure is to be the signal of a general exodus, and a feeling was shown that Mexico, their beloved country, torn and devastated by the long struggle, would at last know peace.

**Madero in Danger?**

A sensational bit of news may cause a postponement of the trip. A member of the local revolutionary junta has received a telegram from a confidential agent in the national capital warning that there is a plot to assassinate Madero on his arrival there. While the authority is not given out, many of the advisors of the provisional president are agreed that he should not make the trip.

As soon as the internal affairs of Chihuahua are regulated, and Abram Gonzales is installed as governor of the state, Gen. Orozco, with the major part of the rebel army will move to the state capital. A warship will be left in Ciudad Juarez, according to the present plan.

**Hay Arrives.**

Eduardo Hay, former chief of staff under Madero, arrived in Ciudad Juarez last night after an overland trip from the city of Chihuahua, where he escaped from the military hospital. Hay was captured and wounded at Casas Grandes, losing one of his eyes and suffering many minor hurts. It is believed that Hay will be promoted for his gallantry in the Casas Grandes attack, reinstated as chief of staff, and probably be left in Ciudad Juarez in charge of the military in the town. He is almost blind from his wounds in the face and will be given the very best medical attention.

**PANCHO VILLA WILL  
NOW QUIT MADERO**

Declares He Is Going to Become a Resident of the United States.

Now Pancho Villa, reformed bandit, is up on his ear, and goes to quit Madero's army. Villa, as explanation, declares that his life is not safe in Mexico, and that he is going to become an American citizen, or at least live in the United States. He was in El Paso last night, attired as a commercial traveler, and very prosperous looking. Villa's enemies, and he has many, say that he has caused more trouble than all the rest put together. Villa's men, nobody knows exactly how many there are, will be absorbed by other commands. With Villa and Garibaldi resigned from actual command, only Gen. Orozco is left of the original commanders, but Maj. Hay has just arrived to relieve the condition.

**BATTLE RAGES IN  
TOWN OF CUAUTLA**

Cuernavaca, Mexico, May 19.—A sanguinary battle is being fought at Cuautla, 20 miles southeast of here, between the federal garrison under Col. Munuera and a force of rebels commanded by Col. Zapata. Fugitives arriving here today state that the streets of Cuautla are strewn with dead and wounded.

A commission left here last night for Cuautla, carrying the news of the armistice, which, it is hoped, will put an end to the fighting.

Gen. Figueroa is leading 3000 revolutionists from Iguala presumably en route for this city.

Cuernavaca is the capital of the state of Morelos and is 49 miles south of Mexico City.

Cuautla is a town of about 8000.

**BAN ON GAMBLING AND  
BULL FIGHTS IN JUAREZ**

Gambling and bull fighting is doomed in the republic of Mexico, but of particular interest to El Pasoans, there will be no more gambling or animal torturing in Ciudad Juarez.

"As is our president, I am against gambling and bull fighting," says Abram Gonzales, provisional governor of Chihuahua. "All gambling concessions made after November 20, the date of the revolution's beginning, will be immediately canceled. All concessions made before that time will be honored by us, of course, but at their expiration no more will be granted. This applies to both gambling and bull fighting. We now are investigating the kennel and poker rights in Juarez."

**LOTTERY MAY GO, TOO.**

And since it is known that president Madero is strictly against gambling in any form, the national lottery and all gambling rights will eventually go.

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**THE RESIGNATIONS.**

It is semi-officially stated that the retirement of Diaz from the presidency will take place May 24 or 25. Vice president Corral's resignation will be sent by cable and will be attested by the Mexican minister in Spain.

**Political Amnesty.**

A bill proposing general amnesty to all political prisoners was introduced in the chamber of deputies yesterday. Explaining the measure, the author of the bill, Manuel Calero, said that the revolution had triumphed in the country, not alone in a military sense, but a political sense as well. He added that the president and cabinet have recognized the revolutionists' belligerency by entering into peace negotiations. The galleries applauded the speaker until silenced by the presiding officer.

**Uprising in Guanajuato.**

All telegraph lines are down north of Saltillo, in Coahuila. It is reported that a rising has occurred at San Miguel de Allende, in Guanajuato. The municipal palace there has been burned and the telegraph office looted.

The prospect of popular elections already has had the effect of bringing three political parties into being—the Independent Democrats, the National Catholics and the Progressives. The Progressives is the name by which the Maderistas will be called. It is thought the greatest danger to the Maderistas lies in the Catholic party, which is considered to be the crystallization of the church element.

**Catholic Activities.**

Not since the day of Juarez has the church had anything to do with the politics of Mexico. It was effectively eliminated when Juarez promulgated the laws of reform. The program of this party is signed by four of the wealthy men of the republic who have been prominent in commercial life. They advocate reforms almost identical with those demanded by Madero.